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GENERAL ASSEMBLY
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Agenda items 28, 42, 44, 56 and 95
THE SITUATION IN BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA
QUESTION OF PALESTINE
THE SITUATION IN THE MIDDLE EAST
CONSEQUENCES OF THE IRAQI OCCUPATION OF AND AGGRESSION AGAINST KUWAIT
SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT AND INTERNATIONAL ECONOMIC COOPERATION

SECURITY COUNCIL
Fiftieth year

Letter dated 21 September 1995 from the Permanent Representative of Bahrain to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to transmit to you herewith a copy of the press communiqué issued by the Ministerial Council of the Gulf Cooperation Council following its fifty-sixth session, held in Riyadh on 18 and 19 September 1995.

I should be grateful if you would have this letter and its annex circulated as a document of the General Assembly, under agenda items 28, 42, 44, 56 and 95, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Jassim BUALLAY
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

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ANNEX

Press communiqué issued in Riyadh on 19 September 1995 by the Ministerial Council of the Gulf Cooperation Council following its fifty-sixth session

The Ministerial Council of the Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC) held its fifty-sixth regular session at the seat of its secretariat in Riyadh on 18 and 19 September 1995 under the chairmanship of its current Chairman, His Excellency Sheikh Mohammed Bib Mubarak Al Khalifa, Minister for Foreign Affairs of Bahrain. The meeting was attended by:

His Excellency Mr. Rashid Bin Abdullah al-Nuaimi, Minister for Foreign Affairs of the United Arab Emirates;

His Royal Highness Prince Saud al-Faisal, Minister for Foreign Affairs of Saudi Arabia;

His Excellency Mr. Yusuf Bin Alawi Bin Abdullah, Minister of State for Foreign Affairs of Oman;

His Excellency Sheikh Hamad Bin Jasim Bin Jabr Al Thani, Minister for Foreign Affairs of Qatar; and

His Excellency Sheikh Sabah al-Ahmad al-Jabir al-Sabah, First Deputy Prime Minister and Minister for Foreign Affairs of Kuwait.

The Ministerial Council expresses its gratification at the good fortune of His Majesty Sultan Qaboos Bin Said of Oman on his emerging unscathed from a recent traffic accident, and its members pray God to keep and preserve him and to grant him health and long life.

The Council expresses its grief at the death of His Excellency Mr. Qays Bin Abd al-Mun'im al-Zawawi, Deputy Prime Minister for Financial and Economic Affairs of Oman. It offers its sincere condolences to His Majesty Sultan Qaboos, and it beseeches Almighty God to have mercy on the soul of the deceased and to inspire his family and relatives with patience and fortitude. "We are the Lord's, and unto Him we shall return."

The Council considered the progress made by Iraq in implementing the Security Council resolutions relating to its aggression against Kuwait. It expressed great concern at the most alarming information on Iraq's nuclear, biological and bacteriological weapons programmes and on its missile programme that was disclosed following the recent developments in Iraq to the United Nations Special Commission entrusted with the elimination of Iraq's weapons of mass destruction. Iraq's admissions, after more than four years of denial, confirm the lack of seriousness and credibility with which the regime approaches its international obligations, a situation that poses a threat to security and stability in the region.

The Ministerial Council expresses its deep sadness that the Government of Iraq should have produced such highly dangerous and highly pathogenic bacteriological weapons that might have caused serious harm to Iraq itself and to the entire Arab region, with dire consequences that would have been difficult to predict. It calls upon the Special Commission to intensify its efforts and strengthen the expertise at its disposal in order to ensure that these weapons are brought under its control and eliminated as quickly as possible.

In this connection, the Council commends the Special Commission for having revealed important and dangerous aspects of the Iraqi weapons programmes and affirms its support for the Commission's efforts.

In the light of the recent developments in Iraq, which have demonstrated Iraq's lack of credibility and seriousness in addressing its international obligations and implementing the resolutions of the Security Council and have shown that Iraq has been pursuing a policy of duplicity over the past four years, the decision of the Security Council on 8 September 1995 to maintain the sanctions imposed on Iraq was dictated by the realities of the situation. The Ministerial Council urges the international community to maintain pressure on the Iraqi Government until such time as Iraq demonstrates its peaceful intentions and implements all the provisions of resolution 687 (1991) and of the other relevant United Nations resolutions, particularly those relating to the release of the Kuwaiti and third-country prisoners and detainees whose suffering has been prolonged by the procrastination of the Iraqi Government and its failure to cooperate with the tripartite committee on prisoners and the International Committee of the Red Cross, in flagrant violation of the third and fourth Geneva Conventions and the relevant Security Council resolutions. The Ministerial Council stresses that Iraq must implement in full all of the provisions of the Security Council resolutions relating to the return of property, must adhere to the compensation mechanism and, in conformity with resolution 949 (1994), must refrain from any hostile or provocative action.

The Council affirms its wholehearted desire for the unity, sovereignty and territorial integrity of Iraq and rejects any policy aimed at its partition. It expresses its sympathy with the fraternal Iraqi people in its ordeal and in the suffering for which the Iraqi Government bears full responsibility because of its rejection of Security Council resolutions 706 (1991), 712 (1991) and 986 (1995), which addressed the humanitarian needs of the Iraqi people and were intended to mitigate its suffering.

The Ministerial Council considered new developments in relations between the GCC member States and the Islamic Republic of Iran and the issue of its occupation of the Greater Tunb, the Lesser Tunb and Abu Musa, three islands belonging to the United Arab Emirates. It expressed its deep regret that Iran had not responded to repeated, earnest and sincere calls from the United Arab Emirates for the issue to be resolved by peaceful means. It expressed concern that the Iranian Government was continuing to take measures designed to perpetuate its occupation of the islands, in violation of the sovereignty of the United Arab Emirates and of international law, the Charter of the Organization of the Islamic Conference and the principles of good-neighbourliness and respect for the sovereignty and territorial integrity of the States of the region.

The Council reiterates its firm position in support of the United Arab Emirates, and it affirms the sovereignty of the United Arab Emirates over the islands in question. It further reaffirms its full and unconditional support for the peaceful means being pursued by the United Arab Emirates with a view to reasserting its sovereignty over the islands, and its calls upon Iran to agree to the referral of the dispute to the International Court of Justice.

The Council reviewed the developments that had taken place in connection with the Middle East peace process and again expressed the hope that it would achieve its stated objective of establishing a just, comprehensive and lasting peace in the region that would ensure a complete Israeli withdrawal from the City of Jerusalem and all the occupied Arab territories and the restoration of the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people, including its right to establish an independent State on its own national soil. The Council noted with concern that Israel was continuing to obstruct the exercise by the Palestinian Authority of its functions. The Council expresses the hope that the peace process will be carried through following the conclusion of the second stage of the Declaration of Principles agreement, that concerning the expanded scope of autonomy. The Council calls for the intervention of the co-sponsors of the peace process and of the international community in order to ensure that Israel abides by the spirit and letter of the bilateral agreements reached with the Palestinians, that it implements those agreements in accordance with the established timetable, that it removes the obstacles to the ongoing negotiations by, for example, withdrawing the occupation forces from the city of Hebron, that it desists from expropriating Palestinian land and all other practices incompatible with the peace moves in the region, and that it takes immediate and decisive measures to halt the attacks and terrorist acts being committed by Israeli settlers against Palestinian citizens in the occupied West Bank. The Council further calls upon the international community to exert pressure on Israel to comply with the provisions of the fourth Geneva Convention.

The Ministerial Council renews its call to the Security Council to take all appropriate measures to compel Israel to refrain from altering the geographical and demographic character of the City of Jerusalem within its boundaries as of 4 June 1967 and to ensure that Israel complies with the United Nations resolutions relating to Jerusalem, especially Security Council resolution 252 (1968).

The Council also expresses the hope that the obstacles that Israel is raising to ongoing negotiations on the Syrian-Israeli track will be overcome. Affirming its full support for Syria's legitimate demands and appreciating its position and the serious and sustained efforts it has made for the success of the peace process in the Middle East, the Council urges the co-sponsors of the peace process to redouble their efforts for progress in this domain. It looks forward to the achievement of overall progress on the Lebanese-Israeli track that will bring an end to the Israeli occupation of southern Lebanon.

The Council has also been following the latest developments in the situation in the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina. It welcomed the signing of the Agreed Basic Principles by the parties concerned and commended the strenuous efforts made in this regard by the United States and the States of the European Union, particularly France and the United Kingdom, and the decisive measures

taken by the North Atlantic Treaty Organization. The Council expresses the hope that they will continue to require the Bosnian Serbs to comply with the relevant resolutions, to halt their attacks on safe areas and to withdraw their forces and heavy weapons from the exclusion zone around Sarajevo. The Council censures the Bosnian Serbs for their acts of aggression and for pursuing a policy of ethnic cleansing, and it affirms that peace must be based on the sovereignty and territorial integrity of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina within its internationally recognized boundaries. It renews its call to the international community to provide assistance to Bosnia and Herzegovina in order to help it in its present plight, and it affirms in this connection the desire of the GCC States that the provision of material and moral support to Bosnia and Herzegovina should continue.

The Council commends the efforts made by the Contact Group of the Organization of the Islamic Conference (OIC) at its meeting held in Kuala Lumpur in September 1995 and expresses its satisfaction at the results achieved.

The Council welcomes the meeting held by the OIC Contact Group and the international Contact Group in Paris in September 1995, and it expresses its appreciation of the major and constructive role played by French President Jacques Chirac in this regard. It expresses the hope that consultation and cooperation between the two groups will continue as a factor promoting peace and stability in Bosnia and Herzegovina.

The Council expresses the hope that the warring factions in Somalia and Afghanistan will attend to the interests of their countries and peoples, that they will respond to the efforts being made to achieve national reconciliation and that they will halt the bloodshed and utilize all of their material and human resources for the restoration of peace, the reconstruction of their countries and the achievement of security, stability and affluence for their peoples.

On the economic front, the Council reviewed the proposals elaborated by the secretariat and submitted to the Committee on Financial and Economic Cooperation at its thirty-ninth meeting, held on 26 and 27 June 1995, for standardized customs tariffs vis-à-vis the rest of the world. It expressed the hope that the Committee would complete its discussions before the preparatory meeting for the Sixteenth GCC Summit.

The Council took note of the ninth annual report of the GCC Standards Organization in accordance with the Organization's statute.

The Council reviewed the topics that will be before the second Middle East/North Africa Economic Summit, to be held in Amman, Jordan, and affirmed the importance of coordination between its members in that regard.

The Council further reviewed the results of the meeting of the GCC and the European Union that took place in Granada, Spain, on 20 July 1995 and welcomed its positive outcome. It looks forward to the establishment of the joint group of experts to evaluate the conduct of the negotiations and to make proposals on action to promote their positive outcome.

The Council welcomed the European invitation to hold the joint ministerial meeting in Luxembourg on 22 and 23 April 1996.

The Ministerial Council looks forward to the preparatory meeting that will be held on 4 November 1995 in Muscat, Sultanate of Oman.

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28 September 1995

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Fiftieth session
Agenda item 103

ELIMINATION OF RACISM AND RACIAL DISCRIMINATION

Financial situation of the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination

Report of the Secretary-General

1. Pursuant to article 8, paragraph 6, of the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination (General Assembly resolution 2106 A (XX), annex), States parties "shall be responsible for the expenses of the members of the Committee while they are in performance of Committee duties".

2. At its forty-seventh session, the General Assembly adopted resolution 47/111 of 16 December 1992 in which it endorsed the amendment to article 8 of the Convention that had been adopted at the Fourteenth Meeting of the States Parties to the Convention in January 1992 (see annex I to the present report); and requested the Secretary-general to take the appropriate measures to provide for the financing of the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination from the regular budget of the United Nations beginning with the budget for the biennium of 1994-1995 and to take the necessary measures to ensure that the Committee meet as scheduled until the amendment enters into force.

3. Acting in his capacity as depositary, the Secretary-General communicated the amendment to all States parties on 1 March 1993. It will be recalled that at their Fourteenth Meeting, the States parties decided that the amendment would enter into force when accepted by a two-thirds majority of States parties which had so notified the Secretary-General as depositary. As at 5 September 1995, notifications of acceptance had been received from 17 States parties to the Convention.

4. At its forty-ninth session, the General Assembly adopted resolution 49/145 of 23 December 1994 in which it urged States parties to accelerate their domestic ratification procedures with regard to the amendment concerning the

financing of the Committee; requested the Secretary-General to continue to ensure adequate financial arrangements and appropriate means to permit the functioning of the Committee; and requested him to invite those States parties which were in arrears to pay the amounts in arrears, and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its fiftieth session.

5. In 1995, the Committee held two regular sessions as had been scheduled. In accordance with General Assembly resolution 47/111, financing for those sessions was provided from the regular budget of the United Nations. Consequently, no State party assessments were made in 1995. However, a number of States parties are still in arrears from the non-payment of previous assessments. As at 31 July 1995, the total outstanding arrears amounted to 232,725, as detailed in annex II to the present report.

Annex I

INTERNATIONAL CONVENTION ON THE ELIMINATION OF ALL FORMS OF RACIAL DISCRIMINATION OPENED FOR SIGNATURE AT NEW YORK ON 7 MARCH 1966

Approval by the General Assembly of the United Nations of the proposed amendment to article 8

The Secretary-General of the United Nations, acting in his capacity as depositary, and with reference to depositary notification C.N.285.1991.TREATIES-4 of 20 December 1991, communicates the following:

It will be recalled that the States parties to the above-mentioned Convention, at the twenty-second meeting of the Fourteenth Meeting of the States Parties, held on 15 January 1992, decided as follows:

> "1. To replace paragraph 6 of article 8 of the Convention with the paragraph 'The Secretary-General of the United Nations shall provide the necessary staff and facilities for the effective performance of the functions of the Committee under the Convention.';
>
> "2. To add a new paragraph, as article 8, paragraph 7, [as follows:] 'The members of the Committee established under the present Convention shall, with the approval of the General Assembly, receive emoluments from United Nations resources on such terms and conditions as the General Assembly may decide.';
>
> "4. That the amendment shall enter into force when it has been approved by the General Assembly and accepted by a two-thirds majority of States parties which shall have so notified the Secretary-General as depositary;".

The General Assembly endorsed the amendment at its forty-seventh session (resolution 47/111 of 16 December 1992). In accordance with the above-quoted paragraph 4, it will enter into force when it is accepted by the required number of States parties which shall have so notified the Secretary-General.

1 March 1993

Annex II

RESPONSIBILITIES OF THE STATES PARTIES FOR THE EXPENSES OF THE MEMBERS OF THE COMMITTEE ON THE ELIMINATION OF RACIAL DISCRIMINATION UNDER ARTICLE 8, PARAGRAPH 6 OF THE CONVENTION

Countries/Trust funds	Unpaid pledges as at 1 January 1994	Add: pledges for 1994-1995 and adjustments of prior pledges	Add: pledges for future years	Less: collections 1994 and 1995	Less: loss (gain) on exchange	Unpaid pledges as at 31 July 1995
Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination						
Afghanistan	2 225	-	-	-	-	2 225
Algeria	-	-	-	-	-	-
Antigua and Barbuda	-	-	-	-	-	-
Argentina	2 631	-	-	2 631	-	-
Australia	-	-	-	-	-	-
Austria	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bahamas	896	-	-	896	-	-
Bahrain	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bangladesh	1 753	-	-	-	-	1 753
Barbados	-	-	-	-	-	-
Belgium	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bolivia	1 239	-	-	-	-	1 239
Botswana	-	-	-	-	-	-
Brazil	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bulgaria	-	-	-	-	-	-
Burkina Faso	7 507	-	-	-	-	7 507
Burundi	9 776	-	-	-	-	9 776
Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic	3 295	-	-	-	-	3 295
Cambodia	3 121	-	-	-	-	3 121
Cameroon	1 819	-	-	-	-	1 819
Canada	7 004	-	-	7 004	-	-
Cape Verde	8 039	-	-	-	-	8 039
Central African Republic	8 661	-	-	-	-	8 661
Chad	1 088	-	-	-	-	1 088
Chile	2 021	-	-	2 021	-	-
China	-	-	-	-	-	-
Colombia	-	-	-	-	-	-
Congo	3 474	-	-	-	-	3 474

Countries/Trust funds	Unpaid pledges as at 1 January 1994	Add: pledges for 1994-1995 and adjustments of prior pledges	Add: pledges for future years	Less: collections 1994 and 1995	Less: loss (gain) on exchange	Unpaid pledges as at 31 July 1995
Costa Rica	4 760	-	-	-	-	4 760
Côte d'Ivoire	490	-	-	-	-	490
Cuba	535	-	-	1 535	-	(1 000)
Cyprus	-	-	-	-	-	-
Czechoslovakia	(502)	-	-	-	-	(502)
Denmark	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dominican Republic	4 415	-	-	-	-	4 415
Ecuador	921	-	-	865	-	56
Egypt	-	-	-	-	-	-
El Salvador	8 039	-	-	-	-	8 039
Estonia	1 205	-	-	-	-	1 205
Ethiopia	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fiji	1 239	-	-	1 239	-	-
Finland	10	-	-	10	-	-
France	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gabon	1 784	-	-	-	-	1 784
Gambia	8 708	-	-	-	-	8 708
Germany	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ghana	877	-	-	-	-	877
Greece	-	-	-	-	-	-
Guatemala	2 285	-	-	-	-	2 285
Guinea	1 781	-	-	-	-	1 781
Guyana	-	-	-	-	-	-
Haiti	2 627	-	-	-	-	2 627
Holy See	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hungary	-	-	-	-	-	-
Iceland	-	-	-	-	-	-
India	1 562	-	-	-	-	1 562
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	2 411	-	-	-	-	2 411
Iraq	-	-	-	-	-	-
Israel	3 269	-	-	3 269	-	-
Italy	(1)	-	-	-	-	(1)
Jamaica	1 239	-	-	1 239	-	-
Jordan	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kuwait	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lao People's Democratic Republic	-	-	-	-	-	-

Countries/Trust funds	Unpaid pledges as at 1 January 1994	Add: pledges for 1994-1995 and adjustments of prior pledges	Add: pledges for future years	Less: collections 1994 and 1995	Less: loss (gain) on exchange	Unpaid pledges as at 31 July 1995
Latvia	1 322	-	-	-	-	1 322
Lebanon	5 699	-	-	4 460	-	1 239
Lesotho	2 225	-	-	2 225	-	-
Liberia	8 016	-	-	-	-	8 016
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	(1 094)	-	-	(4 460)	-	3 366
Luxembourg	(5 934)	-	-	(5 934)	-	-
Madagascar	1 779	-	-	-	-	1 779
Maldives	877	-	-	877	-	-
Mali	10 727	-	-	-	-	10 727
Malta	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mauritania	3 162	-	-	-	-	3 162
Mauritius	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mexico	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mongolia	1 753	-	-	-	-	1 753
Morocco	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mozambique	5 974	-	-	-	-	5 974
Nepal	-	-	-	-	-	-
Netherlands	-	-	-	-	-	-
New Zealand	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nicaragua	3 121	-	-	-	-	3 121
Niger	3 627	-	-	-	-	3 627
Nigeria	3 150	-	-	3 150	-	-
Norway	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pakistan	975	-	-	760	-	215
Panama	2 018	-	-	2 018	-	-
Papua New Guinea	1 239	-	-	-	-	1 239
Peru	3 444	-	-	-	-	3 444
Philippines	-	-	-	-	-	-
Poland	15	-	-	15	-	-
Portugal	-	-	-	-	-	-
Qatar	-	-	-	-	-	-
Republic of Korea	-	-	-	-	-	-
Romania	-	-	-	-	-	-
Russian Federation	30 899	-	-	-	-	30 899
Rwanda	1 753	-	-	-	-	1 753
Saint Lucia	-	-	-	-	-	-

Countries/Trust funds	Unpaid pledges as at 1 January 1994	Add: pledges for 1994-1995 and adjustments of prior pledges	Add: pledges for future years	Less: collections 1994 and 1995	Less: loss (gain) on exchange	Unpaid pledges as at 31 July 1995
Saint Vincent and Grenadines	7 514	-	-	-	-	7 514
Senegal	61	-	-	-	-	61
Seychelles	1 753	-	-	-	-	1 753
Sierra Leone	9 536	-	-	-	-	9 536
Slovenia	-	-	-	-	-	-
Solomon Islands	3 121	-	-	-	-	3 121
Somalia	7 905	-	-	-	-	7 905
Spain	4 777	-	-	4 777	-	-
Sri Lanka	877	-	-	877	-	-
Sudan	4 387	-	-	-	-	4 387
Suriname	3 961	-	-	-	-	3 961
Swaziland	877	-	-	877	-	-
Sweden	-	-	-	-	-	-
Syrian Arab Republic	-	-	-	-	-	-
Togo	2 244	-	-	-	-	2 244
Tonga	1 675	-	-	-	-	1 675
Trinidad and Tobago	1 775	-	-	-	-	1 775
Tunisia	-	-	-	-	-	-
Uganda	1 239	-	-	-	-	1 239
Ukraine	4 820	-	-	4 820	-	-
United Arab Emirates	-	-	-	-	-	-
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	-	-	-	-	-	-
United Republic of Tanzania	2 775	-	-	-	-	2775
Uruguay	936	-	-	-	-	936
Venezuela	1 788	-	-	-	-	1 788
Viet Nam	3 121	-	-	-	-	3 121
Yemen	1 801	-	-	-	-	1 801
Yugoslavia	2 557	-	-	-	-	2 557
Zaire	(1 168)	-	-	(2 000)	-	832
Zambia	(1 472)	-	-	-	-	(1 472)
Zimbabwe	2 086	-	-	-	-	2 086
Subtotal	265 896	-	-	33 171	-	232 725

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Agenda item 103

ELIMINATION OF RACISM AND RACIAL DISCRIMINATION

Status of the International Convention on the Suppression and Punishment of the Crime of Apartheid

Report of the Secretary-General

1. The General Assembly, in its resolution 3380 (XXX) of 10 November 1975, requested the Secretary-General to submit to it an annual report on the status of the International Convention on the Suppression and Punishment of the Crime of Apartheid. A list of the 99 States that have signed, ratified or acceded to the Convention as at 31 August 1995 is contained in the annex.

2. The Group of Three, established under article IX of the Convention, held its sixteenth session from 23 to 27 January 1995. The report of the Group (E/CN.4/1995/76) was submitted to the Commission on Human Rights, at its fifty-first session.

3. In its resolution 1995/10 of 17 February 1995, the Commission on Human Rights decided not to consider the item entitled "Implementation of the International Convention on the Suppression and Punishment of the Crime of Apartheid" and to suspend meetings of the Group of Three as from the date of adoption of that resolution.

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ANNEX

List of States that have signed, ratified or acceded to the International Convention on the Suppression and Punishment of the Crime of Apartheid as at 31 August 1995

State	Date of Signature	Date of receipt of the instrument of ratification, accession or succession
Afghanistan		6 July 1983 a/
Algeria	23 January 1974	26 May 1982
Antigua and Barbuda		7 October 1982 a/
Argentina	6 June 1975	7 November 1985
Armenia		23 June 1993
Bahamas		31 March 1981 a/
Bahrain		27 March 1990 a/
Bangladesh		5 February 1985 a/
Barbados		7 February 1979 a/
Belarus	4 March 1974	2 December 1975
Benin	7 October 1974	30 December 1974
Bolivia		6 October 1993 b/
Bosnia and Herzegovina		1 September 1993 b/
Bulgaria	27 June 1974	18 July 1974
Burkina Faso	3 February 1976	24 October 1978
Burundi		12 July 1978 a/
Cambodia		28 July 1981 a/
Cameroon		1 November 1976 a/
Cape Verde		12 June 1979 a/
Central African Republic		8 May 1981 a/
Chad	23 October 1974	23 October 1974
China		18 April 1983 a/
Colombia		23 May 1988 a/
Congo		5 October 1983 a/
Costa Rica		15 October 1986 a/
Croatia		12 October 1992 b/
Cuba		1 February 1977 a/

State	Date of Signature	Date of receipt of the instrument of ratification, accession or succession
Czech Republic		22 February 1993 b/
Ecuador	12 March 1975	12 May 1975
Egypt		13 June 1977 a/
El Salvador		30 November 1979 a/
Estonia		21 October 1991 a/
Ethiopia		19 September 1978 a/
Gabon		29 February 1980 a/
Gambia		29 December 1978 a/
Ghana		1 August 1978 a/
Guinea	1 March 1974	3 March 1975
Guyana		30 September 1977 a/
Haiti		19 December 1977 a/
Hungary	26 April 1974	20 June 1974
India		22 September 1977 a/
Iran (Islamic Republic of)		18 April 1985 a/
Iraq	1 July 1975	9 July 1975
Jamaica	30 March 1976	18 February 1977
Jordan	5 June 1974	1 July 1992
Kuwait		23 February 1977 a/
Lao People's Democratic Republic		5 October 1981 a/
Latvia		14 April 1992 a/
Lesotho		4 November 1983 a/
Liberia		5 November 1976 a/
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya		8 July 1976 a/
Madagascar		26 May 1977 a/
Maldives		24 April 1984 a/
Mali		19 August 1977 a/
Mauritania		13 December 1988 a/
Mexico		4 March 1980 a/
Mongolia	17 May 1974	8 August 1975
Mozambique		18 April 1983 a/
Namibia		11 November 1982 a/

State	Date of Signature	Date of receipt of the instrument of ratification, accession or succession
Nepal		12 July 1977 a/
Nicaragua		28 March 1980 a/
Niger		28 June 1978 a/
Nigeria	26 June 1974	31 March 1977
Oman	3 April 1974	22 August 1991
Panama	7 May 1976	16 March 1977
Pakistan		27 February 1986 a/
Peru		1 November 1978 a/
Philippines	2 May 1974	26 January 1978
Poland	7 June 1974	15 March 1976
Qatar	18 March 1975	19 March 1975
Romania	6 September 1974	15 August 1978
Russian Federation	12 February 1974	26 November 1975
Rwanda	15 October 1974	23 January 1981
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines		9 November 1981 a/
Sao Tome and Principe		5 October 1979 a/
Senegal		18 February 1977 a/
Seychelles		13 February 1978 a/
Slovakia		28 May 1993 b/
Slovenia		6 July 1992 b/
Somalia	2 August 1974	28 January 1975
Sri Lanka		18 February 1982 a/
Sudan	10 October 1974	21 March 1977
Suriname		3 June 1980 a/
Syrian Arab Republic	17 January 1974	18 June 1976
the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia		18 January 1994 b/
Togo		24 May 1984 a/
Trinidad and Tobago	7 April 1975	29 October 1979
Tunisia		21 January 1977 a/
Uganda	11 March 1975	10 June 1986
Ukraine	20 February 1974	10 November 1975

State	Date of Signature	Date of receipt of the instrument of ratification, accession or succession
United Arab Emirates	9 September 1975	15 October 1975
United Republic of Tanzania		11 June 1976 a/
Venezuela		28 January 1983 a/
Viet Nam		9 June 1981 a/
Yemen		17 August 1987 a/
Yugoslavia	17 October 1974	1 July 1975
Zaire		11 July 1978 a/
Zambia		14 February 1983 a/
Zimbabwe		13 May 1991 a/

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a/ Accession.

b/ Succession.

UNITED
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A

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Agenda item 112 (a)

HUMAN RIGHTS QUESTIONS: IMPLEMENTATION OF
HUMAN RIGHTS INSTRUMENTS

Status of the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families

Report of the Secretary-General

1. The General Assembly, by its resolution 45/158 of 18 December 1990, adopted and opened for signature, ratification and accession the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families and called upon all Member States to consider signing and ratifying or acceding to the Convention as a matter of priority.

2. By its resolution 49/175 of 23 December 1994, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to submit to it at its fiftieth session an updated report on the status of the Convention.

3. By its resolution 1995/21 of 24 February 1995, the Commission on Human Rights requested the Secretary-General to provide all facilities and assistance necessary for the active promotion of the Convention, through the World Public Information Campaign for Human Rights and the programme of advisory services in the field of human rights; invited organizations and agencies of the United Nations system, as well as intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations, to intensify their efforts with a view to disseminating information on and promoting understanding of the Convention; and requested the Secretary-General to submit to the Commission at its fifty-second session a report on the status of the Convention and on the efforts made by the Secretariat to promote the Convention and the protection of the rights of migrant workers. 1/

4. As at 31 August 1995, the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families had been ratified by Morocco and the Philippines, acceded to by Egypt, Colombia and Seychelles, and signed by Chile and Mexico.

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Notes

1/ Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 1995, Supplement No. 3 (E/1995/23 and corrigenda), chap. II, sect. A.